THREE CENTS

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Hamilton Case Leads Another Woman to Try the Bogus Baby Plan

TO FORCE A MARRIAGE.

The Scheme Failed by the Intervenvention of the Police.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE INFANT

Is the Puzziling Question to Several Persons Just at the Present Time-The Woman, Agnes Kulght, Was 30 Years Old, and the Man, Charles Lenbart, is Only 19-When the Fraud Was Made Known the Woman Was Well Enough Pleased to be Allowed to Get Out of the City, Leaving the Babe Behind Her.

The publication of the facts in the Robert Ray Hamilton case caused an imitator of the bogus baby act to turn up in Boston. Agnes Knight, the woman in question, is 30 and the man she wanted to marry, Charles Lenhart, is only 19. Lenhart was about to marry her when the fraud was made plain.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BOSTON, September 6.-Boston has a Robert Ray Hamilton-Eva Mann bogus baby case which, while most as startling as the original in Gotham, is quite romantic and interesting. The woman in the case is 30 years old, and the man whom she desired to marry is nine years younger. Her plan would have succeeded had she used a little common sense in selecting her alleged offspring. The young man was completely hoodwinked, and was ready to marry the woman offhand, when she turned down the bed clothes and asserted that he was the father of the crowing youngster thus disclosed, but the women in the boarding house knew a thing or two about babies, and told the astonished supposed father that the infant was fully 3 weeks old. That opened his eyes, but still he doubted, until a doctor assured him that the child was fully as old as had been stated. He opened his eyes when the doctor further stated that the woman had not given birth to a baby, and that her illness was only assumed.

THE STORY CAME OUT.

Then the whole story came out, It was a case of blind infatuation on the woman's part, and a desire to secure the young man of her affections at any cost. The publication of the sensational Hamilton case in New York gave her a suggestion, and she 'ried to work the same game on her lover. 'he woman's name is Agnes Knight. The , tended victim of this baby plot is Charles Lephart, a youthful eigar maker, who belongs in Baltimore, Md., but has of late been living in Worcester. He is only 21 years of age, and what he doesn't know shout babies and the world in general is, to say the least, wonderfully surprising.

He met Miss Knight in Worcester and paid her considerable attention, but not enough to warrant her in believing he would marry her. He lett Worcester and came to Boston, partly to get rid of the woman. She was not to lose a possible husband in this way, so she came after him and hunted him up. She pleaded with him to marry her, but he still refused. Then she threatened This seemed to have a more promising effect and she followed it up.

SHE WAS DETERMINED.

She told him that she would undoubtedly become a mother in a very short time and that he was the father of her unborn babe. "You will have to marry me, then," she said to him firmly, and Charles had something of an idea that he would have to. Still he wanted to be sure that there was a baby in the case before he committed himself. So he waited.

Miss Knight hired a room in the boarding house, No. 9 Temple street, during the latter part of last week. Miss Knight complained of teeling unwell, and last Saturday morning she was very sick in bed. Later in the day the landlady found a baby in the bed. Then there was a scene. The landlady was very angry, and was disposed to make trouble, None of the ladies in the house had seen any suspicious indications of approaching maternity on the part of Miss Knight, and they were astonished when called in to see the new arrival. All declared that the baby was nearly a month old, but they couldn't account for its presence in the bed. It was as naked as newly born babies usually are, and the other boarders hustled around to collect a wardrobe for the little stranger.

HE WAS SATISFIED.

When Lephard returned again, Agnes turned down the coverlet and asked: "Now, will you marry me?" Charles was satisfied, and said that he would do so. He was quite unfamiliar with the subject of buby raising, and couldn't see that the youngster was three weeks or more old. So far as his sequaintance went, babies were

that age two days after they were born. When the true relations of the couple were known there was a council of war in the front parlor, and after due deliberation it was decided by the ladies that there was a thousand-sized rat, as well as a baby in the affair. It dawned upon them that Miss Agnes was putting up a little bit of a job on Charles. It was decided that it was their duty to save the young man from the clutches of a designing female. Early last evening the landlady of the house, who had been keeping her ears open, overheard some conversation in Miss Agnes' room which fully satisfied her that her surmises were correct. Then she notified the police.

In the meantime young Lephard was growing suspicious, and called a physician to be sure that there was no mistake about the maternity of the baby. The doctor's verdict was soon given. Agnes became very ugly, and demanded an immediate marriage, still insisting that she was the mother of the child. The doctor saw that his services were not needed, and a detective took his place. The woman couldn't manufacture lies fast enough to deceive the officers of the law, and in a short time broke down and confessed the whole thing.

CONFESSED TO THE OFFICERS.

She said that she had conceived the idea of securing a baby and foisting it upon her beloved Charles, so that he would feel compelled to marry her. She said she wanted to secure him so that no other woman could get him away from her. Going to an employment office on Court street she met a woman named Mary Sullivan. In the course of conversation with her she learned that the latter had very recently given birth to a babe. This was just what she wanted, and she immediately negotiated with the real mother to secure the child, which she smuggled into the house and then showed up on the following Monday morning as her own. After her confession it was decided that the best way was to allow the woman to leave the city if she wanted to. She was glad to get off thus easy, and went to her home in New Hampshire.

The baby is still at No. 9 Temple street.

They don't want him there; the police don't want him; the mother cannot be found; no one can be prosecuted for the abandonment of the infant, and there the matter and the

SLIPPED THE HUSBAND.

Voorbis Dehart Gets Away With R. W. Prayne's Wife-It Occurred Just After a Reconciliation Had Been Nicely Effected.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR .

ASBURY PARK, N. J., September 6 .-Voorhis Dehart, a clerk in the freight office of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, at this place, and a son of General Debart, of Elizabeth, very quietly and expeditiously slipped out of town last night with another man's wife. For the past two years Dehart has been living with the wife of R. W. Prayne, of New Brunswick, who quarreled with her husband and leaving his bed and board took up with young Dehart. During the past summer Dehart and his paramour have kept a boarding house on Fourth avenue, and through one of the guests stopping at the house, who knew the woman but was unknown to her, the husband was apprised of the whereabouts of his recreant wife. The deserted husband lost no time in reaching the town, bringing with him the sister of his wife. A visit to the house was at once made, and amid tears and faints a reconciliation effeeted by which the wife was to go back to

This in some mysterious way reached the ears of Dehart at the office, and he straight-away procured a horse and buggy, and while the husband went out to pro-cure a warrant for Dehart's arrest, this individual hustled Mrs. Prayne into the rig and away they sped for the depot, reaching which Dehart rushed into the freight office and borrowed from his friend and em-ployer Freight Agent Jos. C. Carpenter \$20 with which he and the fickle wife started for New York to commence lile arew. De-hart left his furniture and two mon has salary without instructions as to what disposal

to make of either.

The distracted husband is on the spot with his sister-in-law, and proposes to hold the fort, pending the issuance of the nec-essary legal papers for a divorce, and an at-tachment on such of the effects in the house as he claims are his own,

RUNS IN THE BLOOD.

A Nephew of the Notorious Orrin Skings Arrested for Forgery.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, September 6 .- Albert H. Web-Skinner, the well-known forger and check manipulator, who was recently sentenced to five years in an English prison for robbing various banks, and who is said to have instructed his nephew in the line of crime in which he was such an adept, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery. He sent forged telegrams to different men in Springfield, stating that he was in trouble and asking for money. He signed the names of relatives, His victims suspected that all was not right, placed the case in the hands of the police, and he was arrested today by means of a decoy telegram. He took his arrest very coolly and on his way to headquarters confessed everything. Webster has been under arrest several

times before during his stay in Boston. For a week or so he worked for Adams & Curtis, silk merchants, when he swindled them out of \$250. He was not prosecuted, however, by the firm. While in the employ of by the firm. While in the employ of Brainard & Armstrong he also swindled them out of an even larger sum of money. He was a salesman, and had an ingenious way of manipulating to his own advantage checks offered him by customers for goods

Since last November Webster has done nothing, but continued to live in style on the back bay with his wife. He claims that his uncle robbed his family of \$15,000, which he was anxious to get back in part at least.

A REWARD IS OFFERED

For the Arrest of White Persons Whipping Negroes in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., September 6 .- A delegation of citizens called on Governor Gordon to-day and asked him to take action concerning the whipping of a lot of negroes by unknown white men at East Point, near Atlanta. The affair occurred late last night. It was the outgrowth of the lynching of a negro boy on Wednesday night for assault. The negroes had a mass meeting and the citizens becoming scared sent for the police from Atlanta.

The presence of the officers prevented further trouble, but after they had gone, a lot of white men went to different cabins and whipped the negroes, 14 in all. The Governor has offered a reward of \$100 for any person convicted of having taken part in th affair. The grand jury is investigating and

WHILE LAUNCHING A LIFEBOAT

Two Men Were Drowned and Others Had Very Narrow Escapes.

OCEAN CITY, MD., September 6 .- J. T. Robinson and Captain William Short were drowned here this morning while trying to launch their lifeboat. Several other men were with them. The boat capsized and all were thrown into the surf. The men at once began a struggle for their lives. The sea was running high and the boat was thrown about as if she had been a shell. The accident occurred opposite Congress Hall, and in a minute the shore was lined with anxious men and women. The men all succeeded in getting hold of the bottom of the boat except Captain Robinson and William Short, whose bodies were washed

NINE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The Electrical Force Does Considerable Damage in Southwestern Georgia.

MACON, GA., September 6.-There was a remarkable display of electrical force in Southwestern Georgia this morning near Albany, H. H. Rouse, John Shovers and J. H. Whisors were killed. They were on their way to market with cotton and sought

reluge from a shower under a tree.

Near Hardaway a railway bridge was struck and knocked out of line. Six men who had sought shelter under it were killed. Their names are not reported.

PRINCE HAL IS GONE

Death of Henry W. Genet, Famous as a Boss Tweed Emulator.

THE NOTORIOUS DOORSTEP NAME

And How it Disappeared From in Front of a Boodle Temple.

But Came Back, Was Tried, Convicted and Very Briefly Imprisoned.

The "Prince Hal" of Tweed's time is no more. His death recalls an interesting career, notorious in the days of "What are you going to do about it?" Then it cost over \$300,000 to build a \$75,000 Court House, and Genet flourished.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, September 6.-Henry W. Genet, the "Prince Hal" of Tweed's day, died at his residence, 100 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, shortly before 10 o'clock this morning, of cancer of the mouth. He was conscious up to 15 minutes before his death, but had lost the power of articulation. He had been confined to his bed for only the last two weeks. The cancerous growth was in the fore part of the lower jaw. It made its appearance about two years and a half ago. As the end drew near he could take only light liquid nourishment and frequent hypodermic injections of stimulants. He gradually wasted to a skeleton. Mr. Genet leaves a wife, but no children. His brother Edward is living. The funeral will be private. Services at the house will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin on Sunday evening. The interment will be at Woodlawn on Monday.

HE LED AS A BOODLER.

As a politician Genet was not a follower of Tweed, but was sometimes his ally and sometimes his enemy. He was one of the most active opponents of Tammany in the young Democracy fight, and was the last to make his peace with Tweed. He was the only Democrat in the Senate, and the only man except one, who voted against the Tweed charter. But he is recorded in favor of the Board of Audit bill, the measure under which the enormous stealing was done. In 1871 he was again a candidate for the Senate, but was swamped in the great uprising against Tweed and the ring.

It was while he was Senator and at the

time counsel to the Ninth District Court House Commission, that Genet got his hands on the money which he spent with a liberality and a splurge that gave him the name of Prince Hal. This commis-sion built a \$75,000 Court House at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, and made it cost over \$300,-000. Genet again ran for the Assembly in 1873, while the ring prosecutions were go-

A STINGING SPEECH. Lawson N. Fuller made a speech against him, in which he referred to the door step of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Court House as a stolen stone, with the monogram "H. W. G." cut in it by a stolen chisel in the hands of a workman paid by the city. The next day the door step In spite of assaults upon his record and the knowledge in the district that they were

all true Genet was elected. But h brought up for trial for conspiracy, and was allowed to go home with Deputy Sheriff Shields to see his wife. He made his escape to Canada and remained away for When Genet got tired of staying away he came back, stood trial and was convicted. His sentence was eight months in the peni-

tentiary and a fine of \$9,684. On his release he opened a bar and billiard room in Warren street. He was 61 years old, and was said to have been descended from Ed-mund Charles Genet, French Minister to the United States in 1793.

RATHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER. Washington Dilliard Killed While He Was Looking for Chicken Thieves. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

Easton, Pa., September 6 .- Shortly after midnight the wife of Washington Dilliard, a farmer near Boorsville, aroused him and told him there was some one in the chicken coop. She got a gun and a lantern, and urged him to investigate. He was loth to go, but his wife was persistent, and finally he went out. He did not return, and ther after considerable waiting his wife went out to look for him. She found him about 30 yards from the house, dead. His lantern had been shot to pieces, and he was riddled with two bullets and a quantity of buck-

Mrs. Dilliard says she heard no shots fired. Dilliard's gun lay by his side. It was loaded, but the cap had been removed, and the gun would not have discharged had he been enabled to use it. He had evident-ly been killed instantly.

GOLD ORE IN MARYLAND.

Another Find Which Assays \$10 n Ton-

Much Excitement Caused. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH A WASHINGTON, September 6 .- Beside the everal gold mines now being operated about 12 miles from Washington, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, gold has been discovered in several other places between there and Harper's Ferry. The latest discovery is near Frederic City, Md., on the 400-acre farm of Mr. Thomas O. Price. The ore has been assayed by Prof. Wilson, of Baltimore, and yields upward of \$10 to the ton. There is much excitement in the neighbor-hood, and capitalists of this city are looking into the matter.

Senator Sawyer, Representative Harmon, of Pennsylvania, and other gentlemen of prominence, are interested in the Great Falls vein, and it is probable they may en-deavor to get hold of the new discovery.

DISAPPEARED AT NIGHT.

A Young French-Canadian Wife Leaves

Her Home Mysteriously. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATUE. 1 LEWISTON, ME., September 6 .- Anna Desjardins, a French-Canadian woman, 19 years of age, living with her husband, to whom she was married eight months ago, in a second-story tenement on Lincoln street, disappeared last night. The policeman on the Lincoln street beat was attracted to the locality in which she lived at midnight by a sound of voices. As he neared the place a woman in full dress was seen coming from an alleyway. The policepursued her but not in season to overtake the woman before she was assisted to covered carriage and driven rapidly away. Returning to the house, the policeman found only a dangling knot of sheets, which was afterwards found to be attached to a bed post in the second story of the build

THREE DWARFS; With only three legs poor horseshoer who releases them from captivity, a lasting favor. Read Ernest Heinrichs' story in to-morrow's DISPATCH, and you'll know all about it.

FOUGHT HIS KEEPERS.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATON.

Colonel Theodore S. Dumont Escapes From an Asylum-Desperate Efforts on His Part Against Being Returned-Something of His Career.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

NEW YORK, September 6 .- Colonel Theodore S. Dumont, who was one of the best known railroad men in this country before he became insane, escaped from the Bloomingdale asylum on Thursday morning, and A MAN WHO SKIPPED OFF TO CANADA.

fought the keepers savagely when he was recaptured. The patients are allowed to walk about the inclosed grounds of the asylum in the morning under close watch, and Colonel Dumont was strolling with his attendant, named Simonson, when 'he expressed a desire for a drink. Accompanied by Simonson, he walked to the fountain. The Colonel drank, and then, while the attendant was drinking, he started toward the gate and slipped out into the street. He started rapidly up the boulevard, and had gone about a block when he met one of the drivers of the asylum, who was in a buggy. The driver recognized him, and asked: "Where

"I want to go to the elevated railroad station," replied the Colonel. "Jump in," said the driver, "and I'll take you there."

The Colonel climbed into the buggy, and the driver started rapidly toward the en-trance to the asylum. It did not take the Colonel long to see that he was being re-turned to his old home, and he tried to spring out of the vehicle. The driver seized him and yelled for help. Several of the asylum employes ran to assist him, but be-fore they arrived the Colonel had reached the street. He picked up a stone and threw it at the driver. It struck him in the head and inflicted a painful wound. Policeman John J. Callahan, with the assistance of the madhouse employes, soon subdued Colonel Dumont. He was taken to the station house, where he expressed indignation at the way he was treated. He was then taken back to the asylum.

Dr. Lyon said to-day that the Colonel was not habitually violent. Up to a year ago Colonel Dumont was the General Eastern Agent of the Florida Railroad and Navigation Company and Clyde Steamship Line. tion Company and Clyde Steamship Line. The yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonvilleinjured his business. He was prominent in
rendering the afflicted people of the South
assistance. About this time he began to act
strangely and to concoct all sorts of schemes.
The railroad company advised the Colonel
to take a rest, and placed a car at his disposal. He visited the South, but the trip
did him little good, and his brain, still being unsettled when he returned, he was removed to the asylum. Colonel Dumont
held a high social position in Brooklyn and

WHY HE WAS ARRESTED.

held a high social position in Brooklyn and was at one time possessed of considerable

The Letter an Office Seeker Wrote to Civil Service Officers.

PEPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, September 6 .- One of the questions which is asked a candidate by the Civil Service Commission, relates to a possible criminal career or a criminal incident in the applicant's life. He or she is desired to state whether or not he or she has been guilty of an offense which involves moral turpitude, and of course the majority answer in the negative. One man, who harls from somewhere in the vicinity of one of the three or four Southeastern Atlantic States, declined to answer this question when he was examined, and did not consent to fill the blank space opposite until he found that continued refusal would wreck his chances, anyhow. Then he wrote the following letters

The Hon. Commission Civil Service, W. "Sir, in explination of the 8th question on application I desire to state the facts. In 1884 in the national campaign I stumped this county and organized it into Blaine and Logon clubs, also taken a very conspicious part in favor of an indipendent candidate for the state legislature; and was very successful in the county. The Democratic party worked a skeme on me the day of the election to criple my political enflu-ence, as follows, the ordinary's son removed his umbrella from his office and left it in a dry good store and got the clerk to say he believe I left it there; after he gets his umbrella (the next day) had me arrest which pleased the Democratic party. I was tried and this is the decision of the county judge

I will find him \$10 and cost."" Then followed references which could be called upon to testify that they did not believe the writer of the letter intended to steal the umbrella. Appended to this is a letter from a friend of the applicant quite similar in grammar and orthography, who testified that he "dont believe - stole the umbrella no more nor I did."

FASCINATED BY THE FALLS.

No Renson for the Woman's Suicide in the Ningara Falls.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., September 6 .- The young woman who suicided at Niagara Falls, yesterday morning, is believed to be Anna Mead, of this city. Miss Mead left her home at 32 South Water street, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, ostensibly to take a walk. That was the last time she was seen by her parents. The description of the suicide tallies with that of the missing girl. Yesterday morning her parents recived a letter postmarked Niagara Falls. There was no date on it and no name was There was no date on it and no name was signed to the letter, but the handwriting was recognized as that of the missing girl. The letter read: "I bought a ticket for this place this morning, and if nothing happens to prevent me I intend to go over the falls. The reason that I came here is that there is a possibility that my body will not be found, and I hope it never will. No one is to blame but myself."

Miss Mead was 25 years old and well connected. No reason can be given for the feeted. No reason can be given for the foolish act. She was generally considered a merry, light-hearted girl, but had occasional spells of melancholy. Her home was pleasant and she was surrounded with every comfort. She moved in good society and wask ago Miss was much admired. A week ago Miss Mead visited Niagara and seemed to be strangely fascinated with the falls.

GATHERING THEM IN.

The British Government Annexing Stray Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6 .- Advices from Honolulu by the steamer Australia today state that the British man-of-war Espiegel returned there August 28 after being absent a month. She had visited Humphrey's Island and Bierson Island, and annexed both of them to the British Dominion. The islands are 20 miles apart, and are supposed to be on the route of one of the projected trans-Pacific cables. While at Humphrey's Island the Espiegel took on board 20 men of the British ship Garston, from Sydney to San Francisco, which was wrecked near Starbuck Island July 17. The ship went aground during the night and was abandoned.

The officers and crew, in three boats, kept

near the ship for a day or two, but finding she could not be saved, they attempted to go ashore, but could find no place where it was possible to land. The boat containing Captain Pye and eight of the crew was lost sight of and has not been seen since. The remainder of the men entered one boat and kept in a southerly direction for ten days, when they reached Humphrey's Island in an exhausted condition.

TWOHUNDRED KILLED

And Over Twice That Number Injured by a Terrific Explosion.

1889---TWELVE PAGES.

A CARTRIDGE FACTORY BLOWS UP

Scattering Death and Destruction in Every Direction.

STRIKERS WILL WIN IN THE DOCK WAR

rnment Will Not Give Boulanger Court Martial.

By the explosion of a cartridge factory at Antwerp yesterday 200 persons were killed and 500 injured. The shock was felt for miles, and much property was destroyed by the flames, some shipping being burned. A quantity of oil took fire, adding to the other erors.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, September 6,shortly after noon, in the very busiest portion of the day, a terrific explosion took place in the vicinity of the Bourse, causing panie in that institution, the building itself being struck by some of the flying fragments and set on fire. The utmost confusion prevailed for a time, and it was with the greatest difficulty that order was re-

In the meantime the flame and smoke were pouring upward in vast volumes. The explosion occurred in a workshop where old cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men and women were actively at work breaking them up, and 25,000,000 had been partly broken when the catastrophe took place. The immediate cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained and probably never will be

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

The flames spread with tremendous rapid-ty, and fresh reports could be heard almost ontinually, as the fire reached new bodies of explosive material. It soon became known that the lives of a large number of persons were involved, and every possible effort at rescue was made. Police, gendarmes and troops assisted in the work of extinguishing the flames, while priests and Sisters of Charity looked after the injured.

The city was enveloped in a dense smoke, which the fiery tongues of flame which shot up to an immense height could but partially illuminate. Owing to the intense heat the firemen were unable to approach the flames nearer than 100 yards. The cartridge works were adjacent to the petro-leum stores, and two large Russian petro-leum warehouses, with 80,000 barrels of oil, were soon set on fire.

At midnight the blazes are still holding

high carnival, and have already devastated several acres. Beyond the Russian tanks and sheds there are numerous houses burn ing. The shipping at the Africa and America docks is in danger, and several vessels have been burned. Windows at a distance of three or four miles were shattered by the shock of the explosion.

THE HUMAN VICTIMS. The wildest estimates as to the loss of life have prevailed, but the authorities now state that it will not exceed 200 killed and 500 injured. The majority of those killed are factory girls, and the scenes at their homes are of the most harrowing descrip-tion. The public hospitals are crowded with the injured, and the nuns are making every effort to allev ate their sufferings. which the explosion occurred, had been condemned by the Communal Council, but the Deputation Permanente had allowed work to continue. The financial loss will of francs. It is not believed that the flame will be extinguished inside of 24 hours, and

there are but few persons asleep in the city The stained windows of the Cathedral are smashed and it is feared that the steeple will collapse. The whole vicinity is strew with debris. The dock sheds and hydraulic cranes are greatly damaged. The soldiers of the garrison and a large number of citizens are assisting the firemen. Many are dropping from suffocation. King Leopold has sent a telegram expressing sympathy and asking for particulars.

VICTORY FOR THE STRIKERS.

That is the Present Prospect in the Great London Dock Trouble.

LONDON, September 6 .- John Burns, the strike leader, has accepted an invitation to contest Dundee for Parliament in the advanced labor interest. As a result of the conference the dock directors agreed to consider a proposal for a 6-penny rate, to begin in January next. This time is fixed in order to allow a readjustment of charges to meet the added outlay. The strikers' com-mittee consented to advise the men to accept

this proposition.

The corn merchants have notified the dock companies that they will be held answerable for damage to corn resulting from delay in the docks. The steam navigation company has conceded the strikers' terms. An increased number of wharf laborers are at work to-day. The shipwrights in the employ of the Williamsons at Workington in Cumberland have struck for an advance of 4 shillings weekly.

BOULANGER AND THE CLERGY.

Nelther Will Receive Any Mercy From the Present French Government.

PARIS, September 6 .- The Temps says that the Government will not reply to General Boulanger's demand for a trial by court martial. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, has sent a circular to the Bishops of France reminding them that the clergy are prohibited by law from taking part in the elections. The circular says the Government will unhesitatingly and vigorously proceed against those who may overstep the lines enjoined under all Governments since the concordat. It was the violation of this law which caused the difficulties between the civil power and the religious authorities at the commencement of the present regime.

M. Thevenet has also instructed public prosecutors to take measures to punish se verely the commission by the clergy of offenses against the common law.

The Colliery Explosion in Scotland. EDINBURGH, September 6 .- The colliery explosion vesterday resulted in the death of 50 miners, only 14 of the 64 men at work in the pit having been rescued. The scene of the disaster was Penicnick, a small town within ten miles of this city.

Another Outrage in Ireland. DUBLIN, September 6 .- The man Donoghue, who was shot by a constable at Timoleague, County Cork, is dead. Donoghue was quietly standing at a street corner when the constable fired at him,

and R. W. Patterson, will meet on the dueling field near Opeliks, Ala. Patterson has been in Tennessee for two days. Huff and the two seconds left here to-day. AMERICA IN ATHENS, Frank G. letter in to-morrow's DISPATCH tells of a visit he paid to the home of Dr. Schlieman, in Athens. It is very readable. Not a dull amblent in the second of th

ATLANTA, September 6.-It is believed

NAGLE'S OWN STORY

Of the Killing of Judge Terry in the Rallroad Restaurant-He Belleves the Lives of Himself and Justice

Field Were in Danger. SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Deputy Marshal David Nagle was examined in the SAN FRANCISCO, September 6 .-Federal Court to-day and related the details of the tragedy in the Lathrop dining-room last month. He said that when Judge Terry approached Justice Field he had no idea he was going to make an attack, but before he could interfere Terry slapped the Justice on the face with his right hand, and repeated the blow with his left hand, striking the Justice a second time on the back of the head. Nagle continued: "I was on my feet in

an instant, and throwing out my right hand to keep Terry off, I shouted, 'Stop, I am a United States officer.' Terry then directed his attention to me. He had his right arm in position as if about to deliver another blow, and as he turned his glance upon me he looked like an infuriated beast. His clenched fist immediately sought his bosom. Believing my life was in danger, I immediately drew my pistol with my left hand, and catching it with my right, fired two shots in quick succession, and Terry fell to the flox... I believe Terry would have cut me to pieces and perhaps Justice Field if I had not acted promptly. He looked like a maddened giant. I knew he had always carried a knife, and I believed he had one on him then. I knew him to be giant in strength, and proposed to take no chances with him. For that reason I held my pistol in both hands so that he could not take it away from me. After the shooting was over His clenched fist immediately sought his away from me. After the shooting was over and I had got Justice Field on the train again, I told the conductor to look out for Mrs. Terry, for I did not like to injure a woman, but would surely protect Justice

Nagle's examination concluded the ter timony, and the case was continued until next Wednesday, when the question of the jurisdiction of the Federal court will be argued.

A Pension Agent Who Got Caught Between

BETWEEN CUP AND LIP.

Contradictory Decisions DETROIT, September 6 .- Some time sine Pension Agent McKinstry applied for an increase of \$1,500 in the allowance for his office expenses. Commissioner Tanner agreed to an extra credit of \$3,000. Salaries in the new office were raised and new clerk employed. Vouchers were sent to Washington, and the suditor who passes upon such bills promptly threw out all the increase.
The increase to the old clerks could be recouped, but that to the extra clerk was a dead loss.

Mr. McKinstry, to make good the amount, assessed all the clerks in the office. Upon

assessed all the cierks in the office. Upon being interviewed this morning Mr. Mc-Kinstry said: "The extra expense was incurred under the supposition that a larger appropriation was to be made for the office. The appropriation was not made and the expense had to be made. You know that people working under the Government must submitt to any arbitrary decision or get out."

ANOTHER SEIZED SCHOONER

Turns Up at Victoria With a Cargo of Seals on Bourd.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6 .- A disoatch from Victoria, B. C., states that the schooner Litly, belonging to that place, arrived there from Behring Sea last night. She reports she was boarded August 6, by papers searched and 333 seal skins confiscated. She was ordered to proceed to Sitka, but there was no prize crew placed

The vessel sealed for a few days after this, the vessel sealed for a few days after this, but finally sailed for home. On her way down she spoke the Kate. The latter reported she had been ordered to heave to by the Rush, which she did, but the wind was blowing so hard the cutter could not lower a boat. The Kate was ordered out of Behr ing Sea. She had 550 skins aboard. Of-ficers of the Rush told officers of the Lilly that seven schooners had already been seized.

BOUND FOR THE NORTHWEST.

A Southern Negro Exodus to Settle in Wash-

Ington and Moutann. MILWAUKEE, September 6 .- The man who figures as the head of the proposed new exodus of negroes from the South is the Rev. T. W. Henderson, pastor of Quinn chapel in Chicago. He is a colored man and took a leading part in the great exodus of Mississippi negroes to Kansas in 1872. Mr. Henderson was seen to-day and said that he was the author of the resolutions adopted here by the African Methodist Conference of the Northwest, and that they

were not inspired by any politician or with a view of serving any politician or with a view of serving any politician party.

"This movement," he said, "has been quietly worked for a long time, and will be continued in that way until we have settled Montana and Washington Territory from end to end with refugees."

GETTING AHEAD OF THE TRUST. New Covering for Baled Cotton Has Just Been Devised.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CHARLESTON, S. C., September 6 .- A sensation was caused in the cotton market here to-day by the arrival of a bale of cotton covered in an entirely new style of bagging. The new material consists of an inner jacket for the bale made of plaited salt marsh hay, which is again protected by a 12-inch mesh wire netting. The bale has been placed on exhibition at the Cotton Exchange and will be tested to-morrow. The inventor claims that the marsh cover ing is fireproof and that the wire netting damage by the cotton book. A considerable quantity of cotton covered in cotton bags is coming here now, and as yet

no objections have been made to it. NOT OF MUCH ACCOUNT.

A New Armor for Vessels That Did Not Stand the Test.

WASHINGTON, September 6 .- One of the nembers of the board before whom, at Annapolis on Wednesday, the proposed de flective armor for the protection of guns on naval vessels was tested, was at the Nava Department to-day. Speaking of the "tur tle back" he said that every shot fired pene-trated it with ease and the fourth practically demolished it and ended the test. The armor was ordered by an act of Congress and cost \$19,000. The Secretary of the Navy was authorized by an act of Congress if he deemed it advisable, to place the deflective armor on the Chicago.

PUNISHABLE WITH DEATH.

Four White Men Who Are Charged With Burning a Negro's Home.

MERIDIAN, MISS., September 6 .- Fou here that the two Legislators, W. A. Huff white men, Andrew Edwards, Samuel Strouther, Alf Newsom and Jack McMillan charged with burning the home of Jim Brown, colored, after a preliminary examination which consumed three days, were today refused bail and committed to answer

day refused ball and countries to before the Circuit Court.

The offense is punishable by death, as there were several persons asleep in the house when it was set on fire.

APTO TEMPORE VETO The

> IN A DECISION JUDGE M. L. As. Had to STATEMENTS OF THE LIBRARIANS.

the Library Building

ned, This Time by

An interesting issue arises between Pitteburg's two library associations, as to which of them owns Library Hall. It is very impor-tant, too, as bearing upon the question of li-brary or no library. It got into the course yesterday, as did also the first obstacle to the widening of Diamond street.

Sherif's sales yesterday, attracted by the announcement that the Library Hall building would be sold. There was a large amount of property disposed of and the crowd waited until the end when the announcement was made that the sale would be postponed but would be offered again to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

There was no reason assigned for the seco postponement, but there was a substantial reason which might have been found a few feet distant. A motion had been made in chambers before Judge Slagle on an application presented and supported by an affi-davit by Major T. B. Swearingen, President of the Young Men's Mercantite Library Association, to have a stay of proceedings and allow the organization he represented to intervene. The Court awarded a hearing, allowing the presentation of authorities and furnish briefs. The mortgage creditor, Mr. Charles J. Clarke, is represented by John

M. Kennedy, Esq.

The history of the case was published some weeks ago in this paper. It is in brief that the Library Hall Company was chartered for the purpose of furnishing a home for the Young Men's Mercantile Library on condition that it pay 6 per cent on the investment and surplus to go to the ex-tinguishment of the stock. The provisions of the charter were extended by legislative amendment in 1871 on an increase in the amount of bonded indebtedness authorized. It is held that the mortgage made to Mr. Brunot exceeded the limit allowed by \$10,000, and that the Library Hall Company exceeded its granted powers thereby, but Mr. Kennedy contends that the Shields purchase money mortgage is not affected by

ME SWEARINGEN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Swearingen was seen last night regarding the matter. In answer to the ques-tion as to what was done by the Library Association about the advertised sale Mr. Swearingen replied: "The directors had had no formal notice, and the first intimation they had was from the Sheriff's advertisement thereof, and at the next meeting of the board a committee was appointed to take steps to prevent the sale if possible, they realizing that the property had become very valuable, and it was felt to be a duty to Brunot, the holder of the mortgage. As we knew Mr. Brunot was a friend and one of the organizers of the movement to provide a home for the library, we felt great delicacy in moving. Mr. Brunot was President of the library organization in 1858-59, 1863-4 and 1865, and had always been a warm friend of it. He expressed himself in favor of any arrangement that would be to the advantage of the Library Association, and only at the last moment the committee felt compelled to take legal steps to contest the sale, and it was only done to prevent the library from being left without a local habitation. It was felt that after so much hard work had been done to build up the library it would be a sad thing to allow it to be I oe a sau thing to allow it to be migratory, and as there was now a revenue to be derived that in time would accomplish the original object, it was more than ever de-sirable to hold the building."

QUITE AVERSE TO TALKING. Mr. Swearingen insisted that he did not wish to discuss Mr. Clarke's motives in pushing the sale on the Brunot mortgage, as their personal relations were pleasant. In fact, he said he did not like to discuss the matter

Mr. McClurg was also seen, and he, like Major Swearingen, was rather averse to the discussion of the matter. He stated that the parties attacking Mr. Brunot's mortgage felt great delicacy in doing so, as he had always been a friend of the Young Men's Mercantile Library. He said, however, that they seemed to have a legal defense against it on account to have a legal defense against it on account of the \$10,000 excess of indebtedness, and that the parties who should have made it had not done so, and the officers of the Li-brary Association were forced into it.

Mr. Swearingen stated that in common with most of those opposing the sale had no personal interest in the matter. They had labored for the good of the library, but had never received any personal benefit from it further than that which arises from the general battering of the condition of the walls. eral bettering of the condition of the public. Multitudes of young men had found it a haven of rest and a refuge from temptation, young men who could not afford to buy books nor provide other innocent means of recreation for their idle time, and the reference of the state ence books had been an advantage to many who, although in fair circumstances, had not felt able to fully equip themselves with such books.

IT COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED. J. T. Hudson, one of the Board of Library Association, on being asked for a state-

ment of the case, said: "The Library could have asked nothing more than what Mr. Brunot was willing to more than what Mr. Brunot was willing to have done, and what he expressed himself as desirous of seeing done. If Mr. Brunot's wishes had been permitted to prevail, we believe that all the complications which are now arising could have been avoided. One of our members visited Mr. Brunot on Wednesday, and laid before him a communication asking if the sale could not be stayed long enough to recruit a stayed. stayed long enough to permit an attempt to perfect propositions for the preserva-tion of the property to its original purposes. Upon the rough outlines of a plan to extend or refund the mortgage and plan to extend or relund the mortgage and to acquire stock in the interest of the library, being laid before, he said: 'I would be very glad indeed to see that done.' He would not, however, positively order the sale to be stopped, because that measure had been commenced by virtue of arrangements made with Mr. Charles J. Clarke, prior to the latter's departure for Europe. He did, however, send to his attorney a note stating that such a plan had been laid before him, that he would be glad to see it fore him, that he would be glad to see it succeed and authorized the sale to be post-poned if it would be prejudicial to other

When this note was presented to John "When this note was presented to John M. Kennedy, Esq., the attorney who is fore-closing Mr. Brunot's mortgage, the member to whom it was entrusted was surprised by the information that Mr. Kennedy was acting for both Mr. Brunot and Library Hall Company. As this is equivalent to being abtorney for both plaintiff and defendant in